

VIGIL TOMORROW

To Urge Eisenhower Reconsider

Stating that the "life or death of the Rosenbergs is now in the hands of the American people," the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case appealed to all Americans to send thousands of delegates to Washington this Saturday, Feb. 14, to launch a new save-the-Rosenbergs vigil around the White House. The Committee urged all Americans to ask President Eisenhower to reconsider

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EAST SIDERS SHOCKED...

By LESTER RODNEY

A one-hour sampling of the opinion of lower east siders in Rutgers Square Park yesterday afternoon found not one person who thought Ethel and Julius Rosenberg should die. They were men and women of various ages standing in or passing through the cement park opposite the Jewish Daily Forward building. It was a wet afternoon and the benches were damp, with few people sitting. The reporter told them where he was from, showed them the big headline in the Daily Worker, "MERCY PLEA REJECTED," and asked their opinion of President Eisenhower's rejection of the appeal for clemency.

One of two middle aged women passing through said yes, she would like to say something. "I

suggest prison for life is enough punishment for them," she declared. "Please don't ask me my name, my son lives in the project, they have loyalty tests and what not, it's a shame... I'm a strict Democrat myself," she added as if to make it clear that she did not agree politically with my paper.

Her companion said, "I think they should stay in prison too and that's enough."

As I thanked them, the first woman reconsidered and added, "It doesn't have to be for life! Let it just be a prison term—like 10 years—enough."

A man leaning against the high wire grating watching youngsters shoot baskets despite the puddle of water took the Daily Worker from the reporter and read the story with interest. "So there's still some appeal," he said, "thought it was all over. My opinion? If Truman is supposed to be better than Eisenhower he should have settled it so they wouldn't die instead of leaving it to Eisenhower. He should finish his job and be a man."

As we talked, several others, attracted by the conversation and the jotting down of notes, came over. I asked their opinion.

"It's the end now, what's the difference what my opinion is," said one gloomily. "Will it help if I say what I think?"

Another put in, "I gave a dollar, they were meeting in the rain. That's some president we got. He doesn't even care what Einstein says. Would there be any atom-

bomb without Einstein?"

A middle aged man in a leather jacket put in heatedly:

"If the Communists and the Daily Worker wouldn't make such a fuss, they would let them live. You can put down my name too, Joseph Rubin... never mind my address."

As I started to move away from him, Rubin added, "Let them confess and they won't die."

Should a man and woman who insist they are innocent die because they don't confess something?

"They shouldn't kill them anyhow, that's true," he said in an almost grudging tone.

A couple with two children on the swings shook their head at first when asked to comment.

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ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

his decision to let the two Jewish parents, against whom there is no real evidence, to die in the electric chair.

They also urged that unions, churches and other groups send personal delegations to visit the President with new pleas for reconsideration of the death penalty, the first that will ever be enforced in the history of the United States by a civil court in peacetime for such an alleged crime.

The Vigil Train will leave for Washington Saturday morning at 8:00 a.m. at Pennsylvania Station and will leave Washington at 5:55 return. Round trip tickets at \$12 are available all day today at the Committee's headquarters, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City, BR 9-9694.

Defense Attorney Emanuel Bloch said yesterday he is attempting to arrange to take the two Rosenberg children, Michael, 9, and Bobby, 6, to see their parents in the death house on Saturday.

The Committee recalled that the Rosenbergs were "hours away from death" several weeks ago, but that "millions of Americans of all religious faiths and stations in life, prayed and appealed for clemency, with the result that the administration under which the Rosenbergs were convicted did not carry out the death sentences."

"We believe that the Rosenbergs can still obtain Presidential clemency, providing that millions of our fellow citizens reiterate their sentiments by conveying, by telephone, wire and letter, a plea for reconsideration to President Eisenhower," the committee said.

"We urge that the many churches, labor unions and civic-minded organizations do likewise, and further that they send delegations to express their profound convictions to the President in person. In doing so, they will uphold the highest humanitarian traditions of our democracy."

Bloch said he was attempting to reach Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Thomas W. Swan, at his New Haven, Conn., home to arrange for a prompt hearing on his appeal for a stay.

A new date for the execution of the Rosenbergs, who have firmly refused to save their lives by making a deal to finger innocent people, is expected to be set Monday.

Former President Truman approved Eisenhower's shocking motion by saying that the President

"did the right thing" in insisting on the death penalty in the face of the world's horror at the extreme penalty, and in the face of the fact that top American atomic scientists openly disagreed with the whole basis of the prosecution, the so-called "atomic secret." Scientists like Albert Einstein, Dr. Urey and Dr. Condon urged clemency in the face of the shaky government case as did Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice James Wolfe.

LABOR MUST SAVE THEM!

An Editorial

CAN THE ROSENBERGS still be saved from the horrible death which a ruthless Eisenhower-Taft-Dulles leadership has doomed them? Yes, they can still be saved!

But it is only the American working class, in its powerful trade union movement, and in its rallying of the people as a whole, which can yet save them.

The same protest which stopped the scheduled execution Jan. 14 can mount a new and powerful world movement that can yet halt this crime against the American people and humanity.

WITH THE ROSENBERG case, the enemies of Labor plan to make "subversion" and "espionage" a capital crime. And how will they define "espionage" and "subversion"? They are already indicting an anti-Communist like Owen Lattimore for "subversive" ideas; they are not only telling America that an innocent Jewish couple like the Rosenbergs "caused the Korean war," but that middleclass conservatives

like Lattimore and "followers of FDR" in the government "betrayed America" at Yalta! Let Labor ponder the fact that the Rosenbergs face death because of their "intention" to commit espionage not for actual espionage.

There can be no doubt about it, the labor movement with its demands for higher wages to curb a depression (AFL), and with its denunciations of McCarthyism is the big target here. Is not Big Business, with its "defense contracts," not already denouncing labor's "intentions" as "treasonable."

Let Labor recall at this hour that the Smith Act was at first only an "anti-Communist" act; now it has become exactly what the CIO in its 1951 national convention said it would become "a blow at democracy in the United States." What is the latest development in this reign of fear? It is the introduction by Rep. Bennet (D-Fla) in Congress (Jan. 6) of a bill to make violations of this thought control act punishable by death!

New activity by the American labor move-

ment will inspire and rouse the vast millions of West Europe who have already spoken for clemency. New activity by Labor at this late hour can change the situation as the Supreme Court gets the final appeals for a stay of execution and a new trial. The Eisenhower-Taft-Dulles forces must not panic or paralyze American labor and the forces of American democracy.

On the contrary, their aim to do this can be defeated by the great American majority, which joins with the vast European majority in challenging the whole mad rush to war and fascism.

The men in Washington are acting out of desperation and fear of the people. But they cannot silence American democracy or the labor movement with the bodies of the innocent Rosenbergs!

The fight to save the Rosenbergs is still a real, a practical fight if the working class, leader of the American people, plunges into it with all its might. This is Labor's fight if ever there was one.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the Rosenberg Case

Q. Were the Rosenbergs convicted of "giving atomic secrets to Russia" as every paper in the U.S.A. says?

A. No. This is a falsehood. The Rosenbergs were charged with and convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power. They were not even charged with intent to harm the United States. The government used the "conspiracy" charge because it did not have the slightest proof or evidence that the Rosenbergs ever contacted any Russian at any time. There is nothing in the trial record to show that they had ever done so. There is not one piece of evidence in the entire case to prove that any "information" about an "atomic secret" had ever actually been transmitted by the Rosenbergs to anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason" which fills the press is not supported by a single fact in the trial record itself. The talk of "Russia" and "treason" comes from propaganda planted in the press by the government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Q. How did the case start?

A. On June 15, 1950, a mechanic, David Greenglass decided to become a government witness. Greenglass, who was in fear of his life because of FBI charges, decided to "finger" his sister Ethel, and his brother-in-law Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet spies." On July 16, 1950, the Rosenbergs were arrested. They denied the accusations categorically.

Q. What is the proof against the Rosenbergs?

A. There is none. There is only the word of one man, David Greenglass. Greenglass could not produce a single corroborating witness, or a single tangible item of evidence to back up his story. The FBI questioned all the members of Julius

Rosenberg's CCNY class and found one, Max Elitcher, against whom they said they had proof that he committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this. This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

Q. What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

A. It consisted solely of a freehand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lens used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of the "atomic secret." They never did.

Top atomic scientist, Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took at a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the freehand drawing of such a lens would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lens lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a freehand sketch in any case."

What Dr. Urey, Atomic Scientist, Wrote to Judge Irving Kaufman

The following appeal for clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was sent to Judge Irving Kaufman Dec. 16 by Dr. Harold C. Urey, world famous atomic scientist and winner of the Nobel Prize:

"The University of Chicago
Chicago, 37, Ill.

"December 16, 1952.

"Judge Irving Kaufman,
Federal Building,
Foley Square,
New York, N. Y.

"Dear Judge Kaufman:

"I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

My reaction to the testimony is as follows: (1) The testimony of Max Elitcher was not entirely credible to me. He did not implicate the Rosenbergs of his own knowledge. He says they talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. (2) No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established. Elitcher does not know that Sobell actually delivered secret documents to Rosenberg. No other connection is suggested. (3) The connections to others than David and Ruth Greenglass are not established. Could not Miss Bentley's informer have used "This is Harold" instead of "This

is Julius," and then might not I have been on trial? She was unable to identify her "Julius" with Julius Rosenberg. If this "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I come from Julius." Gold apparently knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems incredible to me that the name of the arch spy should be used in an identification code.

(4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established.

(5) The government's case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. Is it customary for spies to be paid in console tables and wrist watches? Gold, Greenglass, and Fuchs were paid in cash. Again, do spies talk about their activities with college friends and relatives? Gold and Fuchs did not. Does Julius Rosenberg appear to be a man who would spend \$50 or \$75

a night in Manhattan night clubs? Not to me. Would the master spy want Rosenberg throwing money about recklessly and thus making himself obviously and unaccountably rich to associates? He appears to have been as poor as a churchmouse, and would be quite out of character in an expensive night club. Evidently the jury and court believed David and Ruth Greenglass, and of course they had the advantage of listening to them directly.

"However, accepting the verdict as correct, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given. For the same crime Ruth Greenglass is never brought to trial though she admitted her guilt under oath; David Greenglass gets 15 years imprisonment; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got 30 years imprisonment; and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg got death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained that they are innocent, and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. If we are going to

begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain. There is the consideration that helping the prosecution justifies lower sentences, but in spite of this I find the disparity of sentences most unjust.

"We are engaged in a cold war in which the loyalty and approval of the good people of the world are important objectives. I believe the Rosenbergs are or have been Communists or very sympathetic to Communist ideas. I regard such people as unreliable generally, but I do not believe in punishing people unless they commit crimes. Would it not be embarrassing in this general situation if after execution of the Rosenbergs it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let the guilty one go free. And, of course, somewhere there is a representative of the USSR, probably Yakovlev, who knows the answer with certainty.

"I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

"Very sincerely your,
HAROLD C. UREY."

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT



EINSTEIN

Dr. Albert Einstein, the country's leading authority on atomic power and one of the leaders in the making of the atom bomb, wrote this letter to the President one month.

"Dear Mr. President:

"My conscience compels me to urge you to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"This appeal to you is prompted by the same reasons which were set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold C. Urey, in his letter of Jan. 5 to the New York Times."

Utah Chief Justice's Plea to White House

The Hon. James H. Wolf, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, from Salt Lake City, wrote President Eisenhower Feb. 5 urging a commutation of the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Supreme Court of Utah
The Capitol
Salt Lake City

Feb. 5, 1953.

James H. Wolf, Chief Justice.
The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am beseeching you to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the reasons given in the following letter which I sent to President Truman while he was

still in office:

"I am writing this letter to ask you to exercise clemency in the case of the death sentence given by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation. Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into that trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held have been tinged with leanings toward Communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the USSR. I think the likelihood that the sketches made by Greenglass (who had no more than a high school education, which included no course in physics) said by him to have illustrated material picked up from overheard conversations at Los Alamos while he worked as a mechanic could hardly have done the great damage feared by Judge Kaufman. Atomic scientists tell us that it would take pages of fine print material and accurate information to intelligently expound the structure of the atomic bomb.

"On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. Of course, if the Rosenbergs were guilty, that

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Religious Leaders Who Urged Clemency

Thousands of leading clergymen from all faiths and religions have urged the President to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Among those who asked mercy are the following:

Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles

Rev. I. C. Collins, Newark, N. J.

Rev. Carl L. Carin, Los Angeles

Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles

Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.

Rabbi T. A. Greenberg, Los Angeles

Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Evansville, Ind.

Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, California

Rev. H. H. Hester, Minnesota

Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York

Rabbi Abraham Horovitz, New York

Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter

Rev. Moskey P. Mann, Arkansas

Rev. Howard Matson, Los Angeles

Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston

Rev. Frederick Reustle, Queens

Rev. L. V. Kofod, Woodmere, N. Y.

Rev. Paul Bollin, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Rabbi Abraham I. Filedbin, Long Island, N. Y.

Rev. Robert S. Hoagland, Minister, All Souls' Church (Unitarian), Schenectady, N. Y.

Rev. and Mrs. Kayle Haselden, Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. Robert Horton, Minister, Methodist Church, West Webster

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Ben Gurion's Anti-Soviet Plots Injure Israel

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Behind the Soviet Union's rupture of diplomatic relations with Israel Thursday is a long record of Anti-Soviet provocations by Israel government leaders in the service of Washington's "cold war" program.

The Soviet note breaking off relations charged the Israel Government with direct responsibility for the Feb. 9 bombing of the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv in which a Soviet official and the wives of two other officials were injured and the Legation building damaged.

The note charged:

• Israeli police connived in the bombing of the Legation;

• Articles of provocative nature were published in the press of the ruling parties of Israel.

• Inflammatory speeches were made in Parliament by representatives of those parties and members of the Government.

• The speech on Jan. 19, 1952 of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett openly incited hostile actions against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet charges of Israeli government complicity were substantiated two days after the bombing, when Israeli police connived in a Peekskill-type hoodlum assault on a peaceful demonstration of friendship for the Soviet Union. According to the New York Times report (2-12), "The

police made no effort to maintain order along the route of the march. . . . The stones had been brought to the spot in sacks. The casualties occurred at this square."

Nineteen persons were injured; one was hospitalized. Speakers at the meeting included Shmuel Mikunis, secretary of the Communist Party, and Dr. Moshe Sneh, leader of the Haganah and Israeli war hero.

In his speech Jan. 19, Sharett announced the Israeli government would carry on a campaign against so-called "Communist anti-Semitism." He warned that any person or organizations in Israel which tried to defend the trials of persons of Jewish origin on

charges of espionage in the Socialist States would be regarded as committing an act of hostility against the State of Israel.

The record of Israeli government leaders' attacks on the Soviet Union, of Zionist leaders' provocations against the Soviet Union, antedates the founding of the State of Israel. But the report of S. Mikunis to the 12th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party last June documents the more recent anti-Soviet activity of the Ben Gurion government.

Mikunis charged that the Ben Gurion government had sold out Israel to the interests of Wall Street, that it had placed Israel in the aggressive anti-Soviet war

camp. Mikunis cited:

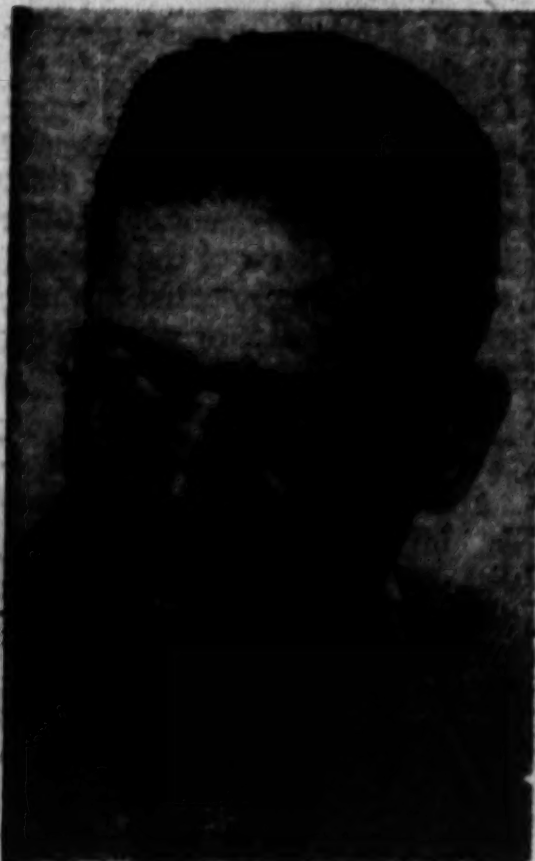
• Sharett's statement Nov. 4, 1951 affirming the government's "readiness" to join the U. S.-sponsored Middle East Command.

• The statement of Abba Eban, Ambassador to the U. S., declaring membership in the aggressive Pact Alliance is not contradictory to UN principles.

• The Israel delegation to the UN has without exception supported the program of Washington.

• Israel's signing of the "mutual security" regulations attached to the U. S. loan agreement in February, 1952, by which the Ben Gurion government pledged par-

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Negro Affairs Editor Abner Berry Says:

"I'll meet all of you 'On the Way' to the Daily Worker Ball on Feb. 22." The place is Webster Hall, 11th St., near Third Ave.

Camarda Held In \$50,000 Bail

Anthony V. Camarda, who until several days ago was delegate and secretary-treasurer of the Local 1199 of the International Longshoremen's Association, was held as material witness in \$50,000 bail as Brooklyn's District Attorney Myles F. McDonald move to indict him and others on charges of stealing \$2,500 from the local's treasury.

Camarda is one of the Camarda brothers who for years, including the period when rank and file leader Pete Panto was murdered, ruled the Red Hook area ILA locals through terror and hoodlums.

At the same time, assistant DA Julius Helfand indicated a move is under way to indict Constantino (Gus) Scannavino, Brooklyn organizer of the ILA who, according to Helfand, was implicated by Camarda in the robbery of the local's treasury.

Greet Charney On His Birthday

Birthday greetings were telegraphed yesterday to George Charney, one of the 13 working-class leaders under the Smith Act, and now in the Federal Detention House at West Street.

The greetings were wired to Charney, who was 48 yesterday, by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. Charney is labor secretary of the New York party organization.

Charney is in the Federal House of Detention at West Street along with Pettis Perry, Albert F. Lannon, V. J. Jerome, Louis Weinstein, Arnold Johnson and William W. Weinstone.

Released on bail pending appeal this week were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, Jacob Mindel, Alexander Bittelman and Alexander Trachtenberg.

The birthday greetings follow: Congratulations on your 48th birthday. The heroic and patriotic stand taken by you and your courageous fellow defendants in the courtroom was an inspiration to all who fight for peace and democracy. Your valor in civilian life is equaled only by the valor you demonstrated as a GI in the war against the Axis. Pledge continued fight release of 13 and all other Smith Act victims as part of great fight to save America from Fascism and world from war."

\$10,000,000 for Yacht Harbor, Zero for Health

LONG BEACH, Cal., Feb. 12 —for a yacht harbor—\$10 million. But for a citywide health and hospital program—nothing.

Such was the decision of the city council in approving nine projects amounting to \$27,055,000 for submission to the voters on the April 3 ballot.

Money for the projects is to come from the \$117 million tidelands oil slush fund the city has salted away, if the voters give their approval.

Medical, labor and civic groups had urged that \$16 million go for the health and hospital-addition plan.

Lincoln Vets Rally Tonight For Rosenbergs

Action to save the lives of the Rosenbergs as well as their comrade Steve Nelson will be planned by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at a meeting in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. at 8 p.m. tonight.

Victor Rabinowitz, Nelson's appeal attorney, who has been an active part in the Rosenberg campaign, will be a speaker.

Milton Wolff, national commander of the Veterans, and wartime Army lieutenant, will be another speaker. So will Frieda Weissman, wife of Irving Weissman, veteran of two wars against fascism, who goes on trial with Nelson Feb. 24 in Pittsburgh.

Moe Fishman, executive secretary of the Lincoln Vets, stated: "With the fascist ferocity of Franco the war party is attempting to terrorize the American peace movement. Clemency is denied to the Rosenbergs, and Steve Nelson is denied bail while appealing his 20-year frame-up sentence in Pittsburgh."

Marcantonio on TV Denounces Spread-War Acts

President Eisenhower has not only violated his election promise to bring the Korean war to "an early and honorable end," but his permission to Chiang Kai-shek to attack China

can only mean the spread of war, it was charged last night by former Congressman Vito Marcantonio in a TV talk last night over WABD.

Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, also discussed Eisenhower's proposed blockade of China, and declared that even if thousands of ships in addition to the 7th Fleet were available for this purpose, no great damage would be done to China, which receives only 5 percent of its supplies by sea, and 95 percent by land.

"This futile blockade will only mean war with China," he said, pointing out we would be "at war with 475 million people of China" with the 300 million people of India opposed to such action and

with great apprehension in Europe over such a possibility.

Pointing out that every question of the Korea War has been settled, except for the exchange of war prisoners, he urged compromise on this matter in our own national interest.

Marcantonio concluded: "I was the only member of Congress who opposed President Truman's catapulting us into the Korean War in violation of the Constitution and without consulting Congress. Opposition to war, to the spread of war, and to any phase of war which is not in the interest of one's nation and one's people is a patriotic duty."

Landlords Meet to Step Up Organized Pressure on Albany

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Some 90 landlords and landladies gathered in the St. George hotel in Brooklyn Wednesday night heard speakers urge that this is the time to step up organized pressure on Albany.

Apparently the tenant outpouring at the recent Albany rent control hearings had a dampening effect on the landlords' outlook, without shaking their faith in D. Mallory Stephens and his Temporary State Rent Commission.

"You might as well know no N. Y. legislator, Republican, Democrat, Liberal Party or Labor party is going to do anything for you," one speaker said gloomily. "The city administration wants the law continued as is. The CIO wants it strengthened."

Emanuel Frankel was even pessimistic about their getting the 20

percent across-the-board rent increase they want. This attitude was in contrast to the cheery note sounded in the February Monthly Bulletin of the Rooming House Operators Assn. of Brooklyn, Inc., sponsors of the meeting.

Under the heading, "Predictions for the New Year," the Bulletin had said in part: "For the first time since rent controls were imposed on residential property in November, 1953, there is a reasonable chance for an across the board increase."

Frankel thought it likely they could get legislation for higher

rents based on increased costs, however.

Without alluding to the program of the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow to have a "watchdog committee" in Albany each week, one speaker pleaded:

"We ought to have a committee at Albany all the time. Of course it's difficult to leave our business." While the landlords, he said, would get "some small benefits" such as decontrol of apartments as they become vacant, they out to be in Albany to be sure rooming houses are included.

PLEA FOR DUES

Exhorting the landlords to pay up their \$12 annual dues, speakers reiterated the refrain, "We are giving our time to this, out of civic-mindedness." One of them urged, "We have proved to you we have the experience, we have the intellect, to get things done, to represent you in high places."

Speakers included Joseph Logamasini, John N. LaCorte, chairman, A. J. Conviser, secretary, and Joseph Wander, treasurer, who made a hit by holding up a summons he himself had received to show he was in the same boat with many of the members.

Explaining the proposed prior lien law which would permit the city to correct dangerous fire and

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Illinois Subgetters Tell How They Do It

A young woman who has done much to build the circulation of the Illinois Worker told a gathering of Chicago supporters of the paper:

"The American people fear and hate war and fascism. If we keep in mind that on this issue we progressives are not alone but have millions of allies, we can go out confidently among the people and enlist new tens of thousands as subscribers of our paper."

She was addressing an assembly of 110 active circulation builders summoned over the past weekend by the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

Those attending the assembly came in with more than 300 Worker subs and another 22 for the Daily Worker.

The boosted the number obtained in the current circulation campaign in Illinois to 584 Worker subs and 125 for the Daily Worker, giving the readers in that state a third of their total cam-

paiga goal of 1,750 Worker subs, and half of the goal of 250 for the Daily Worker.

DELIVERIES

The conference also registered the fact that Illinois readers are circulating an additional 98 papers through delivery in shops and neighborhoods since Jan. 15, when the campaign opened.

A steel worker reported he had "found in the last few days it isn't hard to get subs for The Worker."

"A lot of us doubt the workers," a Negro worker in a shop of 3,000 said. "I take the paper right into my shop and get subs right there."

A woman worker related how she built up a group of readers from among people who ride to work with her on the bus. She proposed everyone get five papers for five weeks, and bring them

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IT WOULD BE WRONG to say that the New England textile manufacturers asked for wage cuts because they read the election results. They had already got into the swing of cutting wages during the old regime. Their appetite has undoubtedly increased since Nov. 4, however.

Last Spring the millowners demanded some "relief" to tide them over a temporary slump. That netted the cotton-rayon employers a CUT in wages of 8½ cents an hour, and to the American Woolen and the other woolen mills concessions on "fringes" and workloads that came to almost as much "relief."

But despite the pickup in textiles, especially in profits, they are asking some more "relief." The cotton-rayon employers want another wage cut of 7 to 10 cents an hour. American Woolen, leading its field, is demanding another "downward revision in wages."

We have often pointed out that the CIO's textile union has a history of retreats on wages and speedup. This has encouraged the mill owners to develop a greater contempt for the union and a greater boldness in cutting wages when employers of other major industries have as yet not dared to do so.

THERE IS an additional unfortunate aspect to this. The textile union is among the first in line of negotiations under the new situation, that is, under Eisenhower and unfrozen wages. Despite some militant language from the leaders of the TWUA-CIO, we know that almost everyone in the CIO or AFL will agree with us that this union is hardly a battering ram of labor to break through for a decent wage round in 1953.

The TWUA ran before negotiations began, asked the status quo in wool, and only the return of last year's cut in cotton-rayon.

These leaders never learn. Their policy of retreats and concessions to employers has so discredited their union that a gang of splitter-secessionists based on the AFL's textile union were easily able to chop away most of the southern locals. Every time a sizable chunk was chopped away, the TWUA-CIO leaders said they "expected" to lose that local anyway. They poo-pooed the success of the UTW-AFL.

The UTW has climbed northward and won some significant

World of Labor

by George Morris



Situation in Textiles Is Peril to Entire Wage Fight

elections, notably the Duplan Corp. plants by a vote of 823 to 658. Obviously encouraged by the mill-owners the UTW-AFL again filed for election in the very heart of the TWUA's strength—New Bedford.

THE SADDEST PART of this picture is that the TWUA-CIO leaders conclude from this difficult situation that they have to be even nicer to the employers for fear of these raiding AFL jackals. The employers know it and they are making the most of the sweet situation.

For the hundredth time we

repeat: if the TWUA-CIO wants to save itself it will have to show THE WORKERS that it is a leader for higher wages, not lower wages.

The TWUA-CIO won't save itself by showing THE EMPLOYERS how nice it is to them. That course only plays into the hands of the employers and the raiders.

But that is the situation is for the TWUA-CIO, the effect of its policy and weakness is even worse for the labor movement as a whole. A standstill or wage-cut policy in textiles seriously prejudices the wage

struggle of labor as a whole. The employers of other industries have been watching textiles with interest to determine the chances of reversing the trend to wage cuts in their own fields. Business Week had frankly expressed that hope.

In the light of the realities, it would seem that the CIO, many of its unions bidding for wage increases, ought to take some serious steps to lend backbone to its textile affiliate in the present situation. This should take a great deal of money and many organizers to both bolster the union against the raiders and mobilize its strength for a struggle on March 15 for restoration of last year's wage cuts.

As for the UTW-AFL raiders, their success has been helpful only to the employers. So far they have not obtained contracts in any of the major plants they took from the TWUA-CIO. The millowners are not hurrying to give them anything they refused the CIO. These raiders are no credit to the AFL. Their work is hardly in keeping with the announced objective of the AFL for wage raises in 1953.

briefly told

Women Workers Meet

Women in General Electric shops in Toronto met to review the differential rates paid men and women workers. Agreeing that the UE had narrowed the gap between these rates, the group decided that "there is still a fight to bring female rates into line with the male rates."

Added Plum

The magnificent fight of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers to smash the Swift & Company's ban on hiring Negro women in Chicago bore much fruit. An added plum this week was the payment of \$6,000 in back pay to six of the women who were discriminated against and who are all now working in the plant.

Terrible Conditions

Appalling working conditions in big Chicago plants have led to some bitter grievance struggles. At the Chicago plant of GM Electromotive (Plant No. 2), the issue is smoke from welding apparatus. At International Harvester's Wisconsin Steel, the men are fighting gas. Five men were overcome in the soaking pit of the blooming mill last Saturday. One Negro worker, Leslie Holland, tried to climb out, tumbled back and suffered a fractured skull.

Textile Contracts

The CIO Textile Workers Union has renewed contracts with Botany, Forstman and Gera Mills in Passaic for one year. Wages remain the same. One wage reopening by either side is provided for in the agreements. About 9,000 workers are covered by the contracts. According to Emil Rieve, TWUA president, "... it is generally understood that there will be a reopening only if American Woolen gets a wage cut." American Woolen is insisting on wage cuts and has refused to renew the agreement. Passaic textile workers may therefore be presented with demands for wage cuts during the life of the contract.

Gimmick

One of the hidden gimmicks in the new steel contracts, which is now causing a lot of concern among the workers in East Chicago, is the clause providing that former workers who become foremen have the right to return to their jobs with full seniority. The clause has sinister strikebreaking possibilities, giving foremen a full legal right to do production work during a strike.



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Religious Leaders Who Urged Clemency

(Continued from Page 2)

N. Y.

Rev. Lee A. Howe, Jr., Webster,

N. Y.

Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes,

Rector, St. Bartholomews Church

(Episcopal) Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart, Kato-

nah, N. Y.

E. Winston Jones, Assistant

Professor, Boston University, Bos-

ton, Mass.

Wayne R. Jones, Registrar, Bos-

ton University School of Theology,

Boston, Mass.

Rev. Carl A. Hansen, Connecti-

cut Conference of Congregational

Christian Churches, Hartford,

Conn.

Rev. Donald S. Harrington,

Minister Community Church, New

York City.

Alfred Hassler, Editor, Fellow-

ship Magazine, New York City

Rev. Ambrose Hering, Lutheran

Minister, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Rev. Walter F. Hendricks, Jr.,

Rector, Grace Episcopal Church,

Mohawk, N. Y.

Rev. Newman W. Hess, Minis-

ter, Woodlawn Heights, Presby-

terian Church, New York City

Dr. Merritt B. Queen, Minister,

Methodist Church, Southampton,

N. Y.

Prof. J. H. Randall, Jr., Depart-

ment of Philosophy, Columbia

University, New York City.

Rev. I. Leslie Reid, Minister,

University Presbyterian Church,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel P. Reinke, Minister

Protestant Moravian Church of

Midland Beach and Moravian

Community Church of New Dorp

Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

Rev. John N. Sayre, Chairman,

International Fellowship of Re-

conciliation, New York

Dr. E. A. Schaal, American

Friends, Service Committee Sec-

retary, Middle Atlantic States,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. Paul Scherer, New York

City

Rev. Mark R. Shaw, New Eng-

land Secretary, National Council

for Prevention of War, Melrose,

Mass.

Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Ex-

ecutive Secretary, Board of Chris-

tian Education and Publication,

Evangelical and Reformed Church,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Frederick W. Siebert, Su-

perintendent, Long Island District

of the Evangelical United Brethren

Church; Pastor, Glendale, L. I.

Rev. Clyde V. Sparling, Minis-

ter, Methodist Church, Ogdens-

burg, N. Y.

Bishop F. W. McGee, Jamaica

Rev. Raymond E. Kinney, Con-

gregational Minister, Los Angeles,

Cal.

Rev. John B. Kirby, Jr., Minis-

ter, St. James Methodist Church,

New Brunswick, N. J.

Florence B. Kirk, Great Barrin-

ton, Mass.

Rev. Wendell B. Karmer, Min-

ister, Christ Methodist Church,

Glendale, Brooklyn.

Rev. John Howland Lathrop,

Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh Trial Set for Feb. 24

STEVE NELSON'S Smith Act trial has been postponed until Tuesday, Feb. 24 because his co-defendants, William Albertson, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, has not recovered from an operation.

Demands for bail are going to Gov. John S. Fine, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa. His address is Allegheny County Prison, Pittsburgh, Pa.

in his first term as State Senator?

"Well, you know there's not much a first-time legislator can do. The veterans get the best assignments as they should and there is much I have to learn. But I'd like to see extended rent controls; I'd like to see increased unemployment insurance and repeal of the Hughes-Brees law; I'd like to see anti-discrimination legislation with teeth in them affecting jobs, housing, schools and every phase of life; I'd like to see New York City get out of its fiscal morass with the state."

That wasn't all. Marro favors pay increases for teachers and civil service workers "high enough to match the high cost of living." He wants a bond issue for school construction and modernization. He said he supports strict retention of the 10-cent fare and expressed worry "about any plan that would grease the skids under the subway charge."

"I think the Democratic Party has a good program," he told me. "It's in line with what most of the people want—and most of the people are the wage-earners, the workers, the small homeowners, the low-income groups. If we keep our minds on these people, we'll go back to the Roosevelt way, back to leadership in state and nation. If we don't—" he shrugged.

Then he leaned over and poked my ribs forcefully.

"I've grown up the hard way. That's the way I intend to fight."

State Senator Marro Discusses East Side Constituents' Problems

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—New legislators traditionally are supposed to "keep their mouths shut, listen, and pick up the tabs."

Nobody had to tell Sen. Joseph R. Marro that. He's been in Manhattan politics—from the Bowery to Stuyvesant Town—long enough to know the angles. But as successor to the late Democratic minority leader Elmer Quinn, Marro realizes there's a lot more to this legislative business than just getting elected.

"One thing I don't have to learn, though," he told me, "is that the people back home have problems. Boy, do they have problems. Rent control, denaturalization and McCarran-Walter Act harassments, housing, discrimination, jobs and unemployment insurance, decent schools and—go ahead, you name it, and down in my district we've got it."

So the jovial, gray-haired though youthful Democratic Senator from the 18 S.D. is determined to face these problems boldly.

"Just because I'm new here doesn't mean I can't fight," he said.

Sen. Marro makes no bones about his loyalty to the Democratic machine. "I'm a Tammany legislator," he says. "Coming from

a workingclass district, the majority of which is Italian-American, Sen. Marro is a complex product of community struggles and clubhouse politics. Whether his development will be inspired by the needs and demands of the people in the 18th Senatorial District or the expediencies of the Democratic machine is a question still to be resolved. Much depends on how strong and how united are the pressures from the people on issues which the Democratic Party is either apathetic about or openly in opposition.

Marro's district is the throbbing, teeming, multi-national Pell and Mott Streets, Mulberry and Houston Streets, the Bowery, Canal Street, First Ave., Stuyvesant Town and the Gramercy Park environs—the so-called melting-pot.

"But what melting in this pot is the budget," Marro declared grimly. "There's poverty and there's despair and there's concern about the future among my constituents."

How can the Democratic Party solve the pressing problems of the people today, we asked him?

"Well, take this housing conference that was held in New York City a few weeks ago. I supported it. I supported it as a

good Democrat. I think that's where our party should be—among the tenants, among the people who can't afford decontrols, among the little people who are being choked by high prices. That's why I'm glad to see our leaders showing a militant resistance, a fight-back spirit to Republican landlord deals to raise rents and decontrol existing rent ceilings."

He is one of the most vigorous advocates of resolutions memorializing Congress to amend the McCarran-Walter Act.

The law, he hotly asserted, "is a damnable outrage against Italians, Greeks, Poles, millions of democratic-minded Europeans. What's more, it's making second-class citizens of my people here and this Legislature, if it does nothing else, should demand of Congress that it wipe the vicious discriminatory laws off the books."

Senator Marro is proud that his district leader, Louis De Salvo, Democratic Assemblyman, is a co-sponsor of the measure to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

"De Salvo has his ears to the ground. He knows how the people feel. I've got a good guide in him."

What else would he like to do

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LABOR ON 'OPERATION SMACK'

"LABOR," WEEKLY ORGAN of the railroad unions, has broken the silence in the trade union movement on the shocking and disgraceful story of "Operation Smack" and is demanding a congressional investigation. This paper speaks for one of the most influential labor groups in the country—unions with more than a million railroad workers.

Hitherto the officialdom of labor has been almost solidly and supinely tagging behind the war policies of, first, Truman and now Eisenhower. But there are now signs that at least some questions are being asked.

"Labor," noting reports that the operation which cost so many casualties was arranged like a show for guests who were furnished timetables and "scenarios" by a special military press agent, said, "The mothers and fathers of the boys fighting in Korea will not be satisfied with the 'official' explanations."

The people, says "Labor," are asking: "Are American boys being sent to be killed and wounded just to make propaganda for increased appropriations for the 'armed services'?"

That is the key question. We hope "Labor" and others who have been following the pro-war program blindly will dig down deep and get the answer to this question.

If they do, we are convinced they will come up with the same conclusion that has often been noted in this paper: that the whole Korea adventure and its tremendous loss in lives were initiated in the first place to fan the hysterical drive for armaments to a white heat.

We don't have to remind the editors of "Labor" that America's monopolists, who today openly run the government through their top executives, are not averse to shedding rivers of blood to get new and bigger sources of profits. We have observed through the years that the paper has been generally quite sensitive to the rascality of America's trusts.

We hope they will carry the issue they raised on "Operation Smack" to its logical end and draw the inevitable conclusion that it is time for labor to call for a peace policy.

FOR UNITY IN THE FIGHT

ILLUSIONS THAT the current session of Congress may limit itself to minor changes in the Taft-Hartley Law were shattered with the opening of the House Committee hearings. Witness No. 1, a tool of the worst enemies of labor, in the person of Rep. Wyngate H. Lucas (D-Tex), demanded passage of his bill outlawing industry-wide bargaining.

Back of Lucas are the National Association of Manufacturers, the Steel Trust, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the others for whom a ban on industry-wide contracts or strikes was a cherished dream since the Taft-Hartley Law was passed. That the Lucas bill is not just an idle dream of reactionaries was noted by its author, who recalled that the proposal for which he is now pressing missed passage in the 80th Congress by one vote. The current Congress is hardly more "liberal" than the 80th.

The forces back of Rep. Lucas are apparently determined to act quickly and take no chance on the possibility that the congressional elections of 1954 may reverse the political trend in Congress.

But there is still no indication that the labor movement regards the threat with sufficient seriousness. In deciding to limit their efforts for this Congress to amendments to "improve" the law, the CIO and AFL are acting separately and have drawn up their own amendments as a substitute to Senator Taft's. Nor is there a sign of joint action between the two bodies.

Other forces of labor, notably the United Mine Workers, are showing interest in the bill of Rep. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and restoration of the old Wagner Act.

What we really need before the hearings advance much further is a council for common action of all the groups involved.

It should be possible to get a united line of joint action for both repeal and a set of amendments. The CIO and AFL have repeatedly stressed they are not giving up ultimate repeal.

It should be evident, however, that unless labor's full and united strength is really put into motion in all communities and shops without delay, the net result will not be any kind of favorable amendments but the kind of "improvements" in the law that Taft, Lucas and their friends want.



Stalingrad Today: Interview With Men Who Smashed Nazis

By JOSEPH CLARK

STALINGRAD, USSR

Four men who had participated in the defense of Stalingrad 10 years ago told me something of that historic victory that culminated on Feb. 2, 1943, when the last of the encircled Nazis laid down their arms. Exactly where were they on that historic Feb. 2, I asked them.

Kuzma Kostuchenko a stocky man of 54. "I was back in the Tractor Factory. It was turning out tanks, you know, at that time. On August 23 of 1942 when the German advance endangered our city I joined the workers volunteer detachments formed at the plant." At this point his neighbor had to nudge him to tell just what part he played.

"Yes," Kostuchenko, added, "I was the commander of the infantry detachments which we formed. There were also tank units. That day we met the Germans. We drove back several German attacks that day. From then till the battle was over we alternated between fighting and working in the factory."

Ivan Loginov, short, stocky with a head of thick curly light hair, now 38 years old, said: "I was out there on the square," and he pointed towards the window in the direction of the Square of Fallen Fighters where magnificent buildings have risen from the ruins of Stalingrad.

"That day we celebrated the victory with a meeting in the square," he explained. "I was also working in the factory and had answered the call to defend our city." Indeed he could say our city. His father and his older brother had died in the defense of Tsarytsin against the white guards in 1918. Orphaned when his mother died a short while later he became a homeless wandering waif. "Like those in the film, 'Road to Life,'" he said. "But the militia got hold of me and I was raised in a children's home."

A COLONEL

Alexander Serkov, a tall man with a head as close-shaven as a billiard ball, 52 years old, said: "I was a colonel commanding a regiment in the 62nd army, and on Feb. 2, we were at the Red October Steel Works. The 35,000 Germans still resisting finally surrendered to us that day. Serkov had served in the Red Army from 1919 when he fought the whites and the foreign interventionists till 1947.

Alexei Stepanov, a big man of 44, who smiles very easily, said: "I was in the military hospital at Chkalov." He had been wounded severely in the battle, where he had served as the political commissar of the workers' detachments from the tractor plant.

"You see, we made tanks and then on Aug. 23, 1942 we rode out in our tanks to meet the Germans." He slapped his sides and laughed as he recalled: "Were those Germans surprised when they saw us coming. We didn't have regular uniforms. Some of the prisoners we captured told us they thought we were sailors. I had to stay in the hospital six months."

MAKING TRACTORS

"How are you now?" I asked. "Fine, thank God, in excellent health. If necessary I'm ready to do it again, we all are. If we have to make tanks again we'll do it, and if we have to man the tanks, that too." But he added: "We'd rather not have to do it again. We're making diesel engine tractors for our collective farms. That's what we built our factory for."

I asked: "What are your thoughts on this 10th anniversary?" Words came tumbling out of Serkov's mouth as soon as I put the question:

"We don't want war again. We want to continue building in peace. We want to work in our factories. We want to build new factories. We want to work for the cultural and material welfare of the working people, for our country."

The others nodded in agreement as Serkov spoke. And Kostuchenko chimed in:

"We don't want the American workers to rebuild their country the way we had to rebuild Stalingrad. It's a hard thing to see your native city in ruins. I don't think the American workers want to bring destruction such as the Wall Street millionaires have caused in Korea. You need peace and we need peace."

Leginov said: "Comrade Stalin in his closing speech at the 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union said we stand for peace and will continue to stand for peace. Our interests are the same as the interests of the working people of all countries, including the American workers who need peace and want peace."

Not only the words of the

four men from Stalingrad, but what they are doing today speaks for peace. Serkov, 28 years in the army, regimental commander at Stalingrad, is today a department head in the tractor plant. Leginov works in the museum here. "I got my degree as a historian," he says. Kostuchenko, wounded three times in the fighting, lives on a pension right now. He hopes to be able to go back to work in the tractor factory. And Stepanov is assistant director of the famed Tractor plant.

Stepanov's 19-year-old daughter is studying to be a doctor at the Stalingrad medical college. During the fighting his wife and daughter had been evacuated to the left bank of the Volga. "But they came back in March of 1943. We lived in a dugout, like all the other survivors of Stalingrad."

Now the four live with their families in fine new apartments that have been built wherever the eye wanders as you travel the 40-mile length of Stalingrad along the Volga. Kostuchenko lives at number 18 of a street which didn't exist even before the war. It is called Peace Street. Huge letters are hung on a transparency across the beautiful new street. They read:

"Miru Mir." Peace to the World. And that's what the four men from Stalingrad send in a message to the American workers on this tenth anniversary of their victory.

Postcard on 4 Deportation Prisoners

For more than three months, Frank Borich, Sam Milgrom, Larry Yaris and Katherine Hyndman have been held prisoners, denied bail pending culmination of their deportation cases. To focus nationwide attention on the Attorney General's arbitrary denial of their constitutional right, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued a postcard calling for their release on bail.

Copies of the postcard can be obtained by writing to the committee at 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

The card includes pictures of the "Four Freedom Fighters."

Circulation Drive

(Continued from Page 3)

into the shop or neighborhood.

Several reported that many former readers of the paper were anxious to read it again. One told of how he and some friends decided to reach former readers, and he took five papers for the purpose.

"In 15 minutes I had found 15 former readers in the neighborhood who were delighted to get the paper again," he reported. Another member of the group took 15 papers and found it was not enough.

MAIL METHOD

Another related how she mailed sample copies of The Worker to friends one week, canvassed them the next and obtained nine subs.

Another met people in canvassing who had not seen the paper in two years. "It was easy to get them to subscribe," he said. Some thanked him for getting the paper to them again.

The conference was chaired by former Rep. John T. Bernard, trade union organizer and chairman of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee. Marion Perkins, Negro artist and worker, who has been vice-chairman, reported for the committee. It was addressed, too, by Rob F. Hall, Worker news editor, and Bill Sennett, Illinois Worker campaign director.

Hall reminded the conference that 20 years earlier, in the same hall, the second farmers' relief conference had been held. The people then were on the march against Hooverism, and The Worker played a big part in that struggle.

"Now we are facing a new kind of Hooverism," he said. "And many are again turning to The Worker and Daily Worker for leadership in fighting against its program."

On Bernard's motion, Perkins was elected chairman of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

Bernard was named honorary chairman.

East Siders

(Continued from Page 1)

Then the men said, "I'll say this. If Stevenson was elected, in my opinion he would commute the sentence. Some bunch we got in Washington, what do you expect?" The wife nodded. Both looked deeply troubled about it.

"The things that are going on today!" was all an elderly man would say in response to my query and continued walking shaking his head. A housewife with an armful of bundles shook her head in bewildered dismay.

"I heard it on the radio last night," she said, "I don't understand. I thought it was all settled already that they wouldn't die. Didn't Einstein come out that they shouldn't die?" ... Wasn't he the main thing with the whole atom-bomb ...?"

"What's there to say—it's over now," and "what can anyone do now?" were repeated in different forms several times.

One young woman wheeling an infant was angrier than sorrowful. "It's just a shame. It's just terrible," she said with deep feeling. "What can somebody do? Are there going to be any meetings anymore I can go to, or what?"

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Landlords

(Continued from Page 3)

health hazards to be paid for out of a revolving fund, against the landlord's property, with the city holding a prior lien against the landlord's property, Wander said: "That would be bad."

The bill is under consideration by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings, with which the Rooming House Operators met Jan. 16, he said.

Before the same committee, he said, was a bill to encourage investment in building improvements and removal of violations. It would allow landlords to write off the entire cost over a period of 12 years by forgiving taxes. But this wasn't enough for some landlords present.

"Then could we get a rent increase?" one asked.

Wander said apologetically that would be up to the State Rent Administrator's office. "But you'd have an improved property, and it wouldn't cost you anything," he said.

The association's Bulletin had stated, regarding this proposed law, that prospects of its passage were "good," but that "there ought to be some way of knowing from Rent Control what increases would be permitted, in advance of the improvement."

A proposed law the members were warned of would ban conversion of non-fireproof tenement houses to rooming houses.

In one of the closing pep talks, a speaker declared, "Remember, the tenants have everything. All they have to do is pick up their phone and they have the health department out, or the Dept. of Housing and Buildings. They have organization, that's why. Now we've grown beyond our wildest dreams. But we have to have more organization, and then these departments and people in high places will listen to us."

Respectfully submitted,

James H. Wolfe.

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Careathers to Be Honored Tomorrow

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—The outstanding event in the celebration of Negro History Week here will be a testimonial in honor of Ben Careathers, Negro Communist leader, and his score of years of struggle. The affair will take place Saturday at 8 p.m. at the Rose St. Hall, 2040 Rose St., near Devilliers St., in the Hill.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will speak.

The program includes singing, dancing and an interpretative reading. Refreshments will be served.

Careathers, who with Steve Nelson, James Dolsen, William Albertson and Irving Weissman faces trial here under the Smith Act on Feb. 24.

Communications of greetings and donations for the defense, to the Ben Careathers Defense Committee at the Rose St. Hall or the CRC office, 147 Washington Place Pittsburgh 19. Phone COurt 1-5368.

Justice Wolfe

(Continued from Page 2)

would be legally irrelevant, but it certainly would not be irrelevant in the matter of fixing the penalty of death. To further detail elements which make the conviction untrustworthy, would only prolong the length of this letter.

"Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

"I join the host of persons who have petitioned you to commute these sentences. I hope you will take this opportunity to perform that deed of mercy before the termination of your term."

To these reasons may be added the fact that, at least during some of the time the alleged acts of espionage were committed, this country was in wartime alliance with Russia. Further, even during the last war German saboteurs were slipped into the U. S. and were tried and sentenced to death but "not executed while the war lasted, and when it ended and the problem of dealing with them arose, their sentence was commuted and they were sent to federal prison." See editorial by Freda Kirchwey, editor and publisher of The Nation, issue Jan. 10, 1953, p. 24.

I want to second the words of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and several hundred more petitioners for clemency in stating that the commutation of the death sentence would provide a striking demonstration that the spirit and behavior of a democratic people can be . . . objective, restrained and humane serving as an example to 'multitudes in all countries including the totalitarian lands.'

Respectfully submitted,
James H. Wolfe.

Denver Post to Print McCarthy Victims' Replies

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 12.—The Denver Post has launched a campaign to reduce the prominence of disloyalty charges "made under the cloak of Senatorial immunity," publisher Palmer Hoyt revealed at a dinner here.

"When the Post prints a disloyalty charge made by a U. S. Senator or Representative, it includes an insert calling attention to the lack of evidence accompanying the charge," Hoyt said.

The Denver publisher, in a speech last night at the William Allen White dinner, criticized Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) for making "irresponsible" charges.

"McCarthyism is a synonym for irresponsible charges," he said. "It is also a description of an era: an era in which the charge becomes more important than the trial, the proof, or the acquittal."

Hoyt said in the future anyone accused of disloyalty by McCarthy would be allowed space in the Post to answer the charge.

He said that McCarthy's announced plan to investigate communism in colleges would be a fiasco.

"It will turn out to be a witch-hunt," he said. "The quarry will not be the red fox of communism but the free flying eagle of American liberalism."

Ben Gurion

(Continued from Page 3)

ticipation in anti-Soviet war plans.

Israel's signing of the Truman Point Four agreement and the "Friendship, Trade and Shipping Pact" which further chained the country to the U. S. State Department.

The statement by the British Labor Government Under-Secretary of State for War Woodrow Wyatt in March, 1952, that there are "tentative arrangements for the use of Israeli facilities in time of war." And of former U. S. Ambassador James MacDonald's declaration in London in March, 1952, that it would be possible to bomb Soviet oil-fields from the Lydda airbase in Israel.

The request of Abba Eban for military aid from the U. S. and the American Zionist Council's application to the U. S. Congress for such aid.

Yesterday, United Press reported that Abba Eban conferred with Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and renewed Israel's request for U. S. arms aid.

Steve Nelson Trial Put Off To Feb. 24

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—Steve Nelson's new thought control trial under the Federal Smith Act has been postponed eight days to Feb. 24, because of the illness of his co-defendant, William Albertson. It had been scheduled for Feb. 16.

This is a "double jeopardy trial in violation of the U. S. Bill of Rights. Steve is now serving 20 years on similar charges under the Pennsylvania State "sedition" act. The same labor spies, who testified against him before, will appear at the Smith trial. And he will be charged with distributing the same Marxist books—The Communist Manifesto, etc.—that he was charged with distributing in the State frame-up trial.

Steve Nelson's opposition to the war in Korea is the real cause of the two frame-ups.

Steve's bail is still denied while he is appealing the "sedition"

frame-up. He will have spent 244 days in prison without bail, in violation of the Bill of Rights, when the trial begins in Federal Court.

Demands for Nelson's release on bail are going to Gov. John S. Fine, Pennsylvania State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nelson goes on trial Feb. 24 with the following four working-class leaders:

Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader, who brought 2,000 workers into the CIO steel union in the union's founding days.

William Albertson, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, who has been leading the fight against the fascist Trucks bill in that state.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Irving Weissman, a veteran of the Battles of the Bulge and the Anzio beachhead, as well as of the war against Fascism in Spain. Nelson was the commander of American volunteers in the Spanish struggle.

Nelson's address now is Allegheny County Prison, Ross St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Classified Ads

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED
WINTER, quiet, congenial. Wants room, light kitchen privileges. \$7-8 weekly. Write Box 305, The Worker.

ROOMS TO RENT
1-2 ROOMS furnished, unfurnished \$50-\$80. Reduction possibly free, exchange light services evenings, weekends. Woman, elderly couple O.K. Box 126, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO SUB-LEASE
3-ROOM furnished apartment to sub-lease for 1 year. Suitable working couple. \$55 monthly in West Bronx. Write Box 704, The Worker.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
CLOCK-RADIO, all wood cabinet with slumber switch. Reg. \$39 value. Special \$25.95. Standard Brands Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. 30-minute free parking.

(Rugs)
ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 8x12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 157th St.).

(Pamphlets)
WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALEXANDER LOOKS AHEAD, The Fifth Soviet Five Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 701 Post St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Feb. 12 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

MOVING AND STORAGE
SPICE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE
packed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service LU 4-7104.

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PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAVARRE 8-3544, EB 7-1451.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3826

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 12th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Last Words of a Negro Fighter Who Died with John Brown, 1859

One of the Negroes in John Brown's original company was John A. Copeland, fugitive slave and resident of Oberlin, Ohio. Upon conviction he was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 16, 1859.

The following letter was written in the Charlestown jail and addressed to a brother. The Baltimore Sun reported that on his way to the gallows Copeland remarked: "If I am dying for freedom, I could not die for a better cause—I had rather die than be a slave!"

"Dear Brother:

"It was a sense of the wrong

Journey to Ossining

We came on in a thickness of rain
As though the sun were out,
Heedlessly striking through puddles
Carrying clusters of flowers,
carefully chosen.

The brightest, fullest of bloom.
And being honest people with a
good sense of direction.

We found unerringly the throbbing
path of decency.

Through the myth of the
impenetrable wood.

Parted the overhanging fear, and
knew again.

The creamy mornings of our land
The vigor of the deliberate step,
the carving tongue.

When the individual strode forth
In the stubborn uniform of truth
And fought, his body the
imperishable bell.

Ring the decisive majority
awake.

We brought to Sing Sing
Where the waters of the Hudson
withier.

Where the clocks suddenly stop
And silence is armed,
The irrepressible murmur of
humanity.

The giant shuffle of mass concern,
And standing in the midst of
crouching stone.

Our eyes tenderly sought the warm
flesh heart.

Of the abominable towers,
The condemned, Rosenbergs.

I remembered when I was a child
My father running into the house
With the Jewish newspaper
bordered in black.

Framing the faces of two men,
"They killed them in the night,"
my father cried.

I fled from this horror into the
street.

But there the people huddled,
mourning where they stood.

Sacco and Vanzetti... my strength
was too little then.

To help stay the hand of the
executioner.

At Sing Sing the visitor's gate
was closed.

Against us, even our flowers
encountered.

Unreasoning force, denial of
entrance.

We made a place for them under
the open sky.

Spelled them out in a broader
greeting.

To Ethel and Julius Rosenberg,
And far up front a rising sound, a
song began.

"Glory, Glory Hallelujah" each
mouth opening.

To take a line, a part of melody,
carrying it along.

The breadth, the hospitality of
freedom answering back.

The bleakness of waste, the obscene
fumbling of death.

With clean firm lives. We left more
than flowers.

We left the imprint of our faces,
garlanded...

Negro, white, Jew, Gentile
With the suffering we shared,
Intimately grown together.

Through the justice that we sought,
More-tainted with the lie.

By which each victory is wrought.

—ANNE LIPSCHUTZ

which we have suffered that
prompted the noble but unfortunate
Captain John Brown and his
associates to attempt to give freedom
to a small number, at least,
of those who are now held by cruel
and unjust laws, and by no less
cruel and unjust men. To this freedom
they were entitled by every
known principle of justice and humanity,
and for the enjoyment of
it God created them.

"And now, dear brother, could
I die in a more noble cause? Could



John Brown

I, brother, lie in a manner and for
a cause which would induce true
and honest men more to honor me,
and the angels more readily to receive
me to their happy home of everlasting
joy above."

"I imagine that I hear you, and
all of you, mother, father, sisters
and brothers, say—No, there is not
a cause for which we, with less
sorrow, could see you die."

"Believe me when I tell you,
that though shut up in prison and
under sentence of death, I have
spent some very happy hours here.

And were it not that I know that
the hearts of those to whom I am
attached by the nearest and most
enduring ties of blood relationship
—yea, by the closest and strongest
ties that God has instituted—will
be filled with sorrow, I would
almost as lief die now as at any
time, for I feel that I am now prepared
to meet my Maker....

—From "A Documentary History
of the Negro People,"
edited by Herbert Aptheker.

NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM

Lift Every Voice

(Words and Music by James Weldon Johnson
and John Rosamond Johnson)

Lift every voice and sing,
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the listening skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the hope that the dark past has taught us;
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chastening rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come treading our path through the blood of the
slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.



GREGOR BELOV plays the
title role in "The Country Doctor,"
new Soviet film drama in
color, opening tomorrow (Feb.
14) at the Stanley Theatre.

Reception Sunday To Charles White

Negro people's artist Charles
White will be honored at a public
cocktail reception Sunday, 3:30
to 5:30 p.m. at the Jefferson School
of Social Science, 16 St. and Sixth
Ave. The affair will be held in the
School Library as one of the culminating
events in Negro History
Week activities.

'Freedom Frolics' at Jeff School Saturday

The Jefferson School will hold
its second annual affair, "Freedom
Frolic," this Saturday night to
celebrate Negro History Week.

Otis McRae and his orchestra,
and an authentic Spanish orchestra,
will play. The entertainment
will also include singer Susan
Henry and dancers Polly and
Jimmy Rogers. The affair will occupy
three floors of the School,
and food and drinks will be served
on all floors.

Another highlight will be students
and friends seeing their teachers,
among them Howard Selsam,
Doxey Wilkerson, and David
Golway serving as bartenders.

The affair will take place at the
School, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.).

music notes:

Khrennikov's opera "In the
Storm" is beautifully staged in a
new version at the Stanislavsky-
Nemirov Danchenko musical theatre.
First written in 1939 when
the composer was in his 20's
Khrennikov wasn't satisfied with
the first version and has rewritten
it. The story of the early civil
war days is both a musical and
dramatic success in its current
production.

Has your newspaper been running out
of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving
the location including the precise
street corner, or call AL 4-2004.

on the scoreboard—

by Iester rodney

No Contest . . .

THEY WERE THE same age and the same weight but when
Kid Gavilan opened up it was suddenly a man against a boy. No
contest. A mismatch.

Chuck Davey of Michigan State, an English teacher and holder
of two degrees, unbeaten in 39 professional bouts, danced around
lightly in classic southpaw style, jabbed nicely with his right,
crossed occasionally with his left, stayed up on his toes, made all
the defensive moves in the book. But he didn't really belong in
the same ring with Kid Gavilan, the champion from the sugar fields
of Camaguey in Cuba for whom this was bout number 106.

Many of you reading this undoubtedly saw it on television.
It was estimated that 30,000,000 watched the Chicago doings from
coast to coast. Since I wasn't there but only saw it the same as

those of you who also tuned in
Channel 2, there's little I can
tell you that you don't already
know. Television is liable to
eventually change the function
of sports writers. All they will
do will be to chat it over with
their readers, compare impressions
as it were. But the hope-
fully looking forward to the
eventual elimination of sports
writers altogether are probably
doomed to disappointment. In
the first place, there are always
SOME readers who didn't see
the event. And in any case,
any baseball fan can tell you
that the first story he reads in
the next morning's sports section
after seeing a game is the story
of the game he saw.

It was halfway through the
third round when Gavilan began
blasting away after two and a
half rounds of tentative spar-
ring. Immediately it was appa-
rent he carried much too heavy
an assortment of punches for
Davey to cope with. And not
only that. It is one thing to

A GREAT CHAMPION

punch harder. Gavilan also punched faster, and punched more
purposefully, and counter-punched harder. He was throwing two
and three to one. While Davey was gallantly, but with increasing
confusion, attempting to carry out all the orthodox boxing moves
which had prevailed over less gifted opposition, the champion
was overwhelming him with orthodox, unorthodox and semi-
orthodox blows. Davey was not equipped to meet Gavilan with
two-handed barrages of his own. He just backed up, pawing away
with his right and throwing an occasional left. He was blasted
down and it looked like an early finish.

BUT THOUGH HE was in way over his head, and was
probably smart enough to sense it by then, Davey had lots of ring
courage. He bounced back very nicely, and the early KO didn't
materialize. He was badly staggered in the fifth but survived
without going down. In the eighth the increasing pace of Gavilan
began to tell again after a letdown through the middle rounds
during which the Kid tried a southpaw stance of his own. A deep
gash was opened high on the challenger's cheekbone. It must have
been bad because you could see it clearly on television, and I know
from ringside experience that a fighter can be badly cut and bleed-
ing and TV viewers will later tell you they couldn't see it.

In the ninth Gavilan opened all barrels. I thought the first
knockdown in this round was the end, because Davey pitched
forward the way boxers do when they are really hit, and this, plus
the accumulated punishment of the previous rounds, figured to
be all. But Davey got up and after a little while was blasted
down again. The fight could well have stopped right here and
not even the most ardent Davey rooter could have complained.

But referee Frank Gilmer did not even seem to consider
ending the hopelessly one-sided bout after two knockdowns in
succession and presently Gavilan knocked Davey through the ropes
onto the ring apron. This certainly should have been the finish.
It was just a morbid question now of could Davey get up and how
much more punishment could he absorb. It is precisely after
several knockdowns that a fighter is in the most real danger of
being seriously hurt for he is least able to absorb more punishment.

It might be different if there was a semblance of an even fight,
but here there was obviously not the slightest chance left for
Davey. A fighter muddled by hurt can be too courageous for his
own good, and that is where the referee and the ringside doctors
should step in. Neither of these brave persons made a move and
so Davey was permitted to lurch up from a third consecutive
knockdown almost totally unable to defend himself. Luckily the
round was nearly over. And before the 10th could even start,
trainer Izzy Kline waved his arms decisively to indicate that he
would not permit Davey to leave the corner. Good for Kline.
Not so good for the Illinois Boxing Commission, referee Gilmer
and the Illinois version of our own heroic Dr. Nardiello, whoever
he was. They were quite ready for the sagging, totally-beaten
Davey to come out for another round!

IT'S ABOUT TIME to take another reading on Kid Gavilan,
welterweight champ. I've seen him low-rated in comparison with
past champs because "he's just a fancy dan, very clever, very fast,
very hard to hurt, but can't hit."

Somehow these very same scribes are now tossing off the
observations that the hard-hitting Gavilan obviously carried too
much hitting power and fury for Davey.

Yes, he can hit too. He can do about everything. When it
comes right down to championship class, only the great Ray Robin-
son could beat him, and even Ray couldn't put the Kid down
on canvas.

Davey fans can feel better from the realization that there is
simply no welter around or in sight in Gavilan's class.

As Davey, after five minutes of recuperation in his cor-
ner, said into the TV microphone:

"He is a great champion—a great champion."



U.S. Colonel in Korea Fears Loss of Liberty at Home

A United States Army artillery colonel stationed in Korea has written to the Princeton Alumni Weekly (Feb. 6) expressing alarm at the steady undermining of democratic liberties back home.

Lt. Col. R. Van De Velde, class of '37, states in the letters column: "Almost daily the radio or our newspapers here bring us reports of what I believe are indi-

cations of a waning regard for basic liberties and a waxing determination that all must conform without question to the standard conservative view of things; to question a condition, to advocate a change, or to seek ideas is a sign of subversion in this latest creed.

"The tally of symptoms of this new disease taken from events

of just the past few months is, to me, most discouraging: Federal housing is to be open only to those who can successfully pass a political questionnaire; Representative Velde wants to investigate all Rhodes Scholars; French sailors are not allowed ashore unless they, too, pass a political questionnaire; . . . and topping it all, the man who has

made his reputation by distortion is given medals.

"These are the incidents that have stuck with me. There are probably more; there probably will be more things of this sort going on before we come to our senses.

"I speak for myself and myself alone when I say I do not feel that it is keeping faith with those away from home working

for freedom for those at home to allow this same freedom to be whittled away as I most honestly believe it is being.

LOUIS R. VAN DEVELDE '37
"Korea Lt. Col., Artillery."

The incident that got Col. Van DeVelde to writing his letter was the news that one of his classmates, Stan Purvis, had been forced to take down a sign advertising World Federalists.

30 Groups at Albany Parley Map Fight on Housing Bias

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Dewey wasn't there. The Democratic leaders weren't there. A handful of earnest legislators came, but they could make no commitment of their party's devotion to the struggle against housing discrimination.

For the record was plain.

Racial minorities in New York State face the gravest threat from housing bigotry and segregation

since 1942, the delegates proved.

In the face of a disastrous legislative housing avalanche by Democrats and Republicans alike in Congress, in the wake of a 35,000 national quota for new homes in 1953, in the grim path of a landlord stampede against rent controls in New York State, the more than 150 Negro and white representatives to the Conference on Discrimination in Housing were in no mood for platitudes or political huckstering.

These delegates representing 30 church, labor, civic and educational organizations from all over the state were bent on wiping out bias, segregation and bigotry in public and private housing.

Not all agreed on method or program to combat this evil. Not all were of the same mind on the fundamental reasons for this mounting tide of violence, death and misery. But they were agreed that housing discrimination has "no place in a democracy," that every

vestige of anti-Negro, anti-Puerto Rican, anti-Semitic and anti-minority segregation "in every community, large and small" was a "threat to our security" and had to be fought.

There was Mrs. Rae Hendrix, mother of the first Negro family to smash the Stuyvesant Town lily-white covenant; nearby sat Mrs. Sophia Decatur, fighting to become the first Negro tenant in Metropolitan's Parkchester development; joining in the panel discussion was Mrs. Francis Golden of the Manhattan Tenants Council; demanding individual responsibility down to the "last man and woman in every community" was Mrs. Marian Perry Yankauer, former NAACP assistant counsel, "loyalty oaths" and debunking the phony house-slashing "patriots" was Lee F. Johnson, director of the National Housing Conference; and warning that the housing crisis "can erupt into violence and physical strife" was Algernon Black, chairman of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, and conference keynote.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

The representatives came from New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany and Troy. They included delegates from the State CIO, Women's City Club of New York, American Jewish Congress, American Civil Liberties Union, American Association of Social Workers, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of New York, the Puerto Rican Labor Department's Migration Division, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Urban League of New York, NAACP, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, and anti-discrimination committees from neighborhood and religious organizations.

They came to hear first-hand of housing bias in other areas and to report of their fight against this evil in their own communities.

FRIDAY CULTURAL FORUM presents . . .
"Cultural Significance of Aptheker's Documentary History"
Speaker: Lloyd Brown
Chairman: Sidney Finkelstein
Friday, Feb. 13
At 8:15 P.M.
Contribution: \$1.00 (50c for students)
JEFFERSON SCHOOL of SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Sixth Ave.

Telegram!

20 VOLUNTEERS TO WORK WITH VETERANS OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE
TO SAVE STEVE NELSON'S LIFE REPORT DIRECT FROM PITTSBURGH JAIL
WILL BE GIVEN AT ADELPHI HALL 74-5th AVE. 9:00 P.M.
NEED ARTISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, TICKET SELLERS, TECHNICAL HELP
PLEASE DO NOT COME UNLESS YOU ARE PREPARED TO CARRY OUT ONE SPECIFIC TASK TO CARRY OUT ONE SPECIFIC TASK TO SAVE STEVE'S LIFE.

MILTON WOLFF NATIONAL COMMANDER VETERANS OF AMERICAN LINCOLN BRIGADE 25 WEST 26th ST. NY-3-9087

THE DAILY WORKER

22nd

ENTERTAINMENT

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT
Carver Bookshop, 1301 Boston Rd., Bronx, New York; Book World, 714 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, New York; Bookfair, 125 West 44th St., New York; Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., New York; Workers Bookshop, 51 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

Kosciusko Lincoln Douglas Celebration
PREMIER OF FILM "WARSAW"
You have to see "WARSAW" to believe it
Also: Leo Krzycki, an able servant of Labor
Victor Garvin, prominent Negro Leader
SUNDAY, FEB. 15 — 2:45 P.M.
Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.
— welcome — Donation 50 cents

BROOKLYNITES
will mark the 29th anniversary
of the DAILY WORKER
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18
At Premier PALACE
505 SUTTER AVE.
Milton Howard
Associate Editor, Daily Worker
will speak
ENTERTAINMENT
Bring Subs to the Meeting

Show Film Sunday on 'History of Warsaw'

The film, "The History of Warsaw," will be shown Sunday for the first time in this country at the Kosciuszko-Lincoln-Douglass celebration, Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave., at 2:45 p.m.

Leo Krzycki, veteran labor leader, and Victoria Garvin, of the National Negro Labor Council, will speak.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FRIDAY CULTURAL FORUM presents "Cultural Significance of Aptheker's Documentary History" with speakers Lloyd Brown and chairman Sidney Finkelstein on Friday, Feb. 13 at 8:15 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Cont. \$1 (50c for students).

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Southerner," directed by Jean Renoir. ("The River"). "Poetry and realism are magnificently blended"—National Board of Review. . . Three showings. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Southerner," directed by Jean Renoir. ("The River"). "Poetry and realism are magnificently blended"—National Board of Review. . . Three showings. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

TONIGHT IS THE NIGHT for the biggest and most wonderful time at the second annual "Freedom Rally" at the Jefferson School with 3 live bands, star entertainment, 3 floors of fun on Sat. Eve., Feb. 14 at 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.). Just about everyone will be there, including teachers, students and friends, so don't you forget to come.

Attend the lecture "African Freedom Struggles: Significance of U. S. Labor and the Negro People on Sat., Feb. 14, at 12 noon, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) Cont.: 50c, students free.

JUST THE THING for your child! Bring them to a gala children's party to celebrate Negro History Week on Sat., Feb. 14, at 2 p.m. There'll be a chalk talk by Herbert Kruckman, a film, singing, and refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) For ages 5-10 years. Cont.: 50c

Bronx

SEE TWO wonderful Hungarian feature films. 3½ hours show, in one program "The Soil Under Your Feet," and "The Liberated Soil," with English titles. Sat., Feb. 14, at 3 p.m., and again at 8 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx. Ausp. Bronx Hungarian Film Club.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Southerner," directed by Jean Renoir. ("The River"). "Poetry and realism are magnificently blended"—National Board of Review. . . Three showings. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

A LITERARY SOCIAL Sunday, 3 p.m. "Writing Out Loud." Hear talented writers Alliance office, 1 Union Sq. West.

from our workshops read their exciting New York Stories by Joel Ross and Julia Young; Poetry by Dolly Wister; audience discussion with leading writer as moderator; followed by a social hour and free refreshments. Cont. 35c at new ASP home, 35 W. 64th St.

SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of Negro History Week a film and a forum, "Negro Liberation and the Land Question" with speakers: Sam Henry, pres. of Brotherhood of Sharecroppers, Tenant Farmers and Farm Laborers, and Victor Perlo, author and teacher. Film: "Letter to a Gergia Mother" on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Cont.: \$1 (50c for students).

KOSCIUSKO-LINCOLN-DOUGLASS School Celebration Premiere of Film "Warsaw." You have to see "Warsaw" to believe it. Also Leo Krzycki, an able servant of Labor, Victoria Garvin, prominent Negro Leader. Sun., Feb. 15, 2:45 p.m. Stuyvesant Casino, 140 2nd Ave. All welcome. Donation 50c.

CREATIVE ARTS STUDIO of Theater and Dance presents a Festive Saluting Negro History Week and Brotherhood. Dancing Calypso and Folk Entertainment featuring Al Wood and others. Sat., Feb. 14, 1953, at 8:30 p.m., 230 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. Donation \$1. Ladies free before 10 o'clock.

HONORING OUTSTANDING NEGRO Women . . . Sunday, Feb. 15, 1953, at 2:30 p.m. Teachers Union Hall, 206 West 18th St., N.Y.C. Speakers: Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Mrs. Vickie Garvin, Mrs. Moise Moorehead Robinson. Refreshments and Entertainment. Ausp. Garment Labor Peace Comm.

Bronx

CULTURAL EVENING to Celebrate Negro History Week, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 8:15 p.m. At Hunts Point Palace, Rm. 22-953 So. Blvd., Bronx. Sponsored by Carver Bookshop, 1301 Boston Rd., Rm. 4. Sub. 40c.

Brooklyn

DR. B. LIEBER will speak on "Fear, Hate and Love" Sunday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 p.m., at 3200 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn., N.Y. Ausp. Emma Lazarus Chapter.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Celebration—with John Elmore, executive secretary, Brooklyn Negro Labor Council. Bob Carey, singer and guitarist and a surprise guest. Gillof Club, A.L.P., 1602 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Social Contr. 50c.

Coming

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18—Another "Little Contest" (mid-week series) featuring Hope Foye and Les Pine in a program of song and satire followed by informal social. At Club Cinema, 430 6th Ave. (9th St.) Sub. \$1.25 at 8:30 p.m.

YOUNG JEWISH FOLK SINGERS—Second annual concert, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 130 Lafayette St., Saturday eve., March 14, 8:30 p.m. Soloists, Leon Bibb, Martha Schlamme, Ben Plotkin. Program: "Song of the Forest," Shostakovich; Balled for Americans, Robinson; Nishka, Schaffer and songs of many lands. Tickets available at 189 2nd Ave. and Jewish Music Alliance office, 1 Union Sq. West.

IT'S HERE AT LAST!!

The Jefferson School's Second Annual

Freedom Frolic
SATURDAY EVE, FEB. 14
• 2 Live Bands
• Star Entertainment
• 3 Floors of Fun
AT 575 SIXTH AVE. Adm. \$1.00 in Advance
(Corner 16th St.) \$1.25 at Door

LAST TIMES TODAY — "GRAND CONCERT"

ALL NEW SOVIET MAGNACOLOR PROGRAM
ARTYKIN'S
The Country Doctor
FULL LENGTH
MAY DAY PRIZE
GOLDEN MOSCOW
AMERICAN PREMIERE TOMORROW — "THE COUNTRY DOCTOR"